

MULTI-MODE CELLULAR PHONE TERMINAL

[0001]

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a multi-mode cellular phone terminal supporting a plurality of communications systems.

[0002]

10 While cellular phone terminals supporting a variety of communications systems including the PDC (Personal Digital Cellular) system, CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) system, and GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) system, these communications systems are different in terms of communications procedure, signal processing details, frequency band and bit rate. To perform communications/conversation with such different cellular phone terminals, it is necessary to provide a cellular phone terminal supporting each communications system.

15 [0003]

20 In the related art, in order to support a plurality of communications systems via a single terminal, hardware and software to support individual communications system have been provided and such hardware and software are accommodated in a single terminal. That is, in the related art, terminals supporting two communications systems are accommodated in a single cellular phone terminal for the user to select either of the terminals to support the communications systems in use.

25 [0004]

A related art multi-mode cellular phone terminal supporting a plurality of communications systems houses hardware of two terminals. Thus, such a terminal has more parts and more necessary memory capacity than the single-mode cellular phone terminal. It is difficult to scale down the size of the terminal and accordingly, the cost is higher.

[0005]

In recent years, a cellular phone terminal in greater need that allows voice calls as well as high-speed data communications via connection to the internet. In particular, a multi-mode cellular phone terminal is in need supporting a communications system for voice calls and a system for high-speed data communications, and featuring a compact design and low cost.

[0006]

15

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been proposed in view of the aforementioned related art and aims at providing a compact-design and low-cost multi-mode cellular phone terminal supporting different communications systems.

20

[0007]

A first aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode cellular phone terminal comprising: radio communications means (transmitter 19, receiver 20, synthesizer 21) connected to an antenna for transmitting/receiving radio waves; signal processing means (memory for signal processing programs 4, signal

processor 9) for transmitting/receiving a transmit/receive
signal to/from the radio communications means; and
communications control means (CPU 13, memory for a communications
control program 17) for controlling the radio communications
5 means and the signal processing means, the multi-mode cellular
phone terminal supporting a plurality of communications systems,
in that the radio communications means is composed of hardware
to be used in common by a plurality of communications systems
and that the signal processing means is composed of hardware
10 to execute signal processing supporting a plurality of
communications systems.

[0008]

A second aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
cellular phone terminal in that the signal processing means can
15 support a plurality of different bit rates and modulation systems
by using the same communications control system.

[0009]

A third aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
cellular phone terminal in that the communications control means
20 can support different communications control systems and that
the signal processing means can support different bit rates and
modulation systems.

[0010]

A fourth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
25 cellular phone terminal that the clock having a frequency

necessary for modulation/demodulation at a plurality of
different bit rates is generated by frequency division means
(frequency divider 35) for making integral frequency division
via different dividing number or fractional frequency division
5 of a common reference clock output from a single oscillator.
[0011]

A fifth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
cellular phone terminal in that the signal processing means
executes modulation/demodulation supporting a plurality of
10 communications systems and has a signal processor (signal
processor 9) composed of common hardware and memory storing a
plurality of signal processing programs (memory for signal memory
for a communications control program 17)).
[0012]

15 A sixth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
cellular phone terminal in that the signal processing means has
a signal processor (signal processor 9) composed of common
hardware and read/write memory (memory 31) storing the minimum
signal processing programs to support each communications
20 system.
[0013]

A seventh aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode
cellular phone terminal in that the communications control means
has a controller (CPU 13) supporting a plurality of
25 communications systems and memory (memory 17) storing control

programs supporting the multi-mode.

[0014]

5 An eighth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode cellular phone terminal in that the multi-mode cellular phone terminal has a system timer (system timer 27) for switching over a plurality of clocks generated by the frequency division means and counting different timings to support a plurality of communications systems.

[0015]

10 A ninth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode cellular phone terminal in that the multi-mode cellular phone terminal establishes connection of a voice call or data communications by switching over and counting a plurality of timings to support a plurality of communications systems and
15 maintaining the system timing synchronization supporting a plurality of communications systems.

[0016]

20 A tenth aspect of the invention relates to a multi-mode cellular phone terminal in that the multi-mode cellular phone terminal performs a handover between different communications systems by providing monitoring means for monitoring the receiving state to support the communications system of the handover destination in the idle period of an established communications system in connecting a voice call or data
25 communications and by maintaining the system timing

synchronization to support the communications system of the handover destination.

[0017]

According to the first aspect of the invention, it is possible to share hardware, reduce the number of parts, and implement an optimum terminal size.

[0018]

According to the second aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a multi-mode cellular phone terminal conforming to the GSM system (GMSK modulation) and EDGE system (8PSK modulation) by using the same communications control software and common hardware (LSI), thus implementing an optimum terminal size.

[0019]

According to the third aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a multi-mode cellular phone terminal conforming to the GSM system (GMSK modulation), EDGE system (8PSK modulation) and IS136 system (QPSK modulation) by using communications control software supporting different communications control system and common hardware (LSI), thus implementing an optimum terminal size.

[0020]

According to the fourth aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a multi-mode cellular phone terminal by using a single oscillator, common hardware (LSI) and

communications control software, thus implementing an optimum terminal size.

[0021]

According to the fifth aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a multi-mode cellular phone terminal by using a signal processor composed of common hardware (LSI) and communications control software, thus implementing an optimum terminal size.

[0022]

According to the sixth aspect of the invention, it is possible to reduce the size of memory storing signal processing programs incorporated into common hardware, thus reducing the cost for common hardware.

[0023]

According to the seventh aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a multi-mode cellular phone terminal by using common hardware incorporating a signal processor and a controller and memory (communications control software) storing optimum control programs, thus implementing reduction of memory size via sharing and streamlining of programs.

[0024]

According to the eighth aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a terminal of an optimum size that can count different timings to support a plurality of communications systems by using a single oscillator and common hardware (LSI).

[0025]

According to the ninth aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a terminal of an optimum size that can establish connection of a voice call or data communications supporting an optimum communications system while maintaining the system timing synchronization supporting a plurality of communications systems, by using a single oscillator and communications control software.

[0026]

10 According to the tenth aspect of the invention, it is possible to implement a terminal of an optimum size that can allows a handover between different communications systems while maintaining the system timing synchronization to support the communications system of the handover destination, by using a
15 single oscillator, common hardware (LSI) and communications control software.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the first embodiment of the invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the third embodiment of the invention; and

25 Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone

terminal according to the fourth embodiment of the invention.

[0027]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the invention will be described referring
5 to the drawings.

(First embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone
terminal according to the first embodiment of the invention.

[0028]

10 In Fig. 1, a transmitter 19, a receiver 20 and a synthesizer
21 compose radio communications means. A signal processor 9
having a channel CODEC 6, a modulator 7 and an equalizer 8 and
memory 4 for signal processing programs compose signal processing
means. A communications controller (CPU) 13 and memory for a
15 communications control program 17 compose communications
control means.

[0029]

In more details, the multi-mode cellular phone terminal
has a system main unit 18 manufactured as a baseband LSI to which
20 a microphone 1 and an earpiece 2 for voice calls as well as the
memory for a communications control program 17, the transmitter
19, the receiver 20, the synthesizer 21 and an oscillator (VCXO)
22. The transmitter 19 and the receiver 20 are connected to
an antenna 24 via an antenna switch 23. Further, the system
25 main unit 18 and an external data terminal 3 are connected via

a connection port (not shown).

[0030]

5 The system unit 18 is equipped with memory for signal processing programs 4 and a signal processor 9. The built-in memory 4 stores different signal processing programs. The signal processor 9 is composed of DSP (Digital Signal Processor) and operates as an audio CODEC 5 for compressing voice data taken from the microphone 1 or restoring a speech signal and outputting the resulting voice to the ear speaker 2, a channel CODEC 6 supporting different bit rates, a modulator 7 supporting different modulation systems and an equalizer (equipped with demodulation feature) 8 based on signal processing programs loaded from the memory 4.

[0031]

15 The system main unit 18 further comprises a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) 10 for converting digital output from the modulator 7 to an analog signal and outputting the resulting signal to the transmitter 19, an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) 11 for converting an analog signal received from the receiver 20 to a digital converter and outputting the digital signal to the equalizer 8, a data input/output interface section (IF) 12, a CPU 13, a system timer 14, a frequency divider 15 and a frequency controller (AFC) 16.

[0032]

25 The data interface 12 transmits/receives data to/from the

external data terminal and transmits/receives data to/from the CPU 13. The CPU 13 reads a communications control program stored in the memory 17, executes operation processing according to the program to control the signal processor 2, the system timer 14, the data interface 12 and the AFC 16. The clock oscillator 22 controlled by the AFC 16 outputs a generated clock signal to the synthesizer 21 and the frequency divider 15. The clock signal frequency-divided by the frequency divider 15 is supplied to the system timer 14. The system timer 14 supplies a clock signal for operation to the synthesizer 21, the DAC 10, the ADC 11 and the signal processor 9.

[0033]

The multi-mode cellular phone terminal thus configured processes voice calls via the GSM system (GSM modulation) and data communications via the EDGE (Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution) system (8PSK modulation). While Bit rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the 8PSK modulation (270.8 kbps and 812.5 kbps), the communications system is the same and the symbol rate (270.8 kSps), and the interface to radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21) is common.

[0034]

A common system clock (13 MHz) is supplied to the system timer 14 via the frequency divider 15. Clocks supporting the common timing for GSM system and different bit rates (270.8 kbps

and 812.5 kbps) and the common symbol rate (270.8 kSps) are supplied to the signal processor 9, the DAC 10, the ADC 11 and the radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20, the synthesizer 21) respectively.

5 [0035]

In the memory for signal processing programs 4 are stored read-only programs for executing signal processing in the channel CODEC 6 supporting different bit rates and the modulator 7 and the equalizer 8 supporting different modulation systems, GSMK modulation and 8PSK modulation.

[0036]

In the memory for a communications control program 17 is stored a single optimum communications control program supporting the idle mode and voice communication mode of the GSM system (GMSK modulation) and the data communication mode of the EDGE system (8PSK modulation).

[0037]

The operation of the multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the first embodiment of the invention will be described. In the idle mode before establishing connection of a voice call or data communications, the communications control means (the CPU 13, the memory for a communications control program 17) loads the signal processing programs necessary for the idle mode of the GMSK modulation from the memory to the signal processor 9 (the channel CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and the equalizer 8)

for signal processing programs 4 for execution. The communications control means controls the frequency of the clock oscillator 22 via the frequency controller 16 while receiving a control signal from a base station of the GSM system via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20. The communications control means counts the system timing of the GSM system via the system timer 14 to maintain timing synchronization with the base station of the GSM system.

[0038]

10 On entering the voice communication mode for connection of a voice call, the communications control means (the CPU 13, the memory for a communications control program 17) loads the signal processing programs necessary for the voice communication mode of the GMSK modulation from the memory for signal processing programs 4 to the signal processor 9 and transmits/receives voice data via a base station of the GSM system.

[0039]

20 In the voice communication mode, voice data input from the microphone 1 is encoded to 13-kbps digital data via the audio CODEC 5 and input to the channel CODEC 6, and converted to 270.8-kbps data time-division-multiplexed via the channel CODEC 6 that is appropriate for the voice communication mode of the GSM system, then input to the modulator 7.

[0040]

25 The modulator 7 performs GMSK modulation on the input

270.8-kbps data and outputs the resulting data to the transmitter 19. Via this, the 270.8-kbps modulated signal is transmitted from the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

[0041]

5 The GMSK-modulated speech signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the speech signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated 270.8-kbps data is decoded to 13-kbps digital data via the channel
10 CODEC 6 and restored (decoded) to human voice via the audio CODEC 5 and output from the earpiece 2.

[0042]

On the other hand, on entering the data communication mode for connection of data communications, the communications
15 control means (the CPU 13, the memory for a communications control program 17) loads the signal processing programs necessary for the EDGE system from the memory for signal processing programs 4. The communications control means then makes control so that
20 the equalizer 8 composing the signal processor 19 may be executed as the data communication mode of 8PSK modulation, and transmits/receives high-speed data via a base station supporting the EDGE system.

[0043]

25 A data signal input from the data terminal 3 is input to

the channel CODEC 6 as 48-kbps digital data via the data interface 12. In the channel CODEC 6, the data signal is time division-multiplexed to support the data communication mode of the EDGE system and converted to 812.5-kbps data and input to the modulator 7.

[0044]

The modulator 7 performs 8PSK modulation on the input 812.5-kbps data. The 270.8-kSps modulated signal is converted to an analog signal via the DAC 10 and supplied to the transmitter 19, then transmitted via the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

[0045]

The 8PSK-modulated data signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the data signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated 812.5-kbps data is decoded to 48-kbps digital data via the channel CODEC 6 and supplied to the data terminal 3 via the data interface 12.

[0046]

As mentioned earlier, according to the first embodiment of the invention, the multi-mode cellular phone terminal using the same communications control system comprises hardware common to two communications systems, the hardware being a transmitter 19, a receiver 20 and a synthesizer 21 composing radio

communications means, memory for signal processing programs 4
storing a plurality of signal processing programs supporting
a plurality of different bit rates and modulation systems and
a signal processor 9 composing signal processing means, memory
5 for a communications control program 17 storing an optimally
shared communications control program, a CPU 13 and a system
timer 14 composing communications control means. Thus, it is
possible to support the multi-mode for a voice call and high-speed
data communications using different modulation systems. It is
10 also possible to compose a system main unit 18 using a single
LSI and provide shared communications control software. Via
this, it is possible to implement a compact-design and low-cost
portable terminal with small number of parts.

[0047]

15 (Second embodiment)

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone
terminal according to the second embodiment of the invention.
The multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the second
embodiment processes data communications via the GSM system and
20 voice calls via the IS136 system. The multi-mode cellular phone
terminal in Fig. 2 differs from the multi-mode cellular phone
terminal according to the first embodiment in Fig. 1 in that
the clock oscillator support the dual mode and that two frequency
dividers 15, 28 are provided to make frequency division of two
25 clock outputs from the clock oscillator 26 respectively. Thus,

a system timer 27 and an AFC 29 supports the modifications. In accordance with this, a system main unit 25 composed of an LSI has been modified.

[0048]

5 In the second embodiment also, the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21 form common radio communications means. The signal processor 9 composed of DSPs for executing signal processing such as the channel CODEC 6 supporting different bit rates, the modulator 7 supporting different modulation systems and the equalizer 8 including the feature of demodulator, and the memory for signal processing programs 4 form common signal processing means. The communications controller 13 composed of a CPU and the memory for a communications control program 17 storing a communications control program form common communications control means.

[0049]

For the multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the second embodiment, the bit rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kbps and 48.6 kbps), and the symbol rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kSps and 24.3 kSps). The interface to radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21) is common.

[0050]

System clocks having two clock frequencies (13 MHz, 19.44

MHz) output from the clock oscillator 26 are input to the system timer 37 via the frequency dividers 15, 28 respectively. The system timer 27 switches over the clock supporting the system timing and bit rate of the GSM system (270.8 kbps) and the clock supporting the system timing and bit rate of the IS136 system (48.6 kbps) and supplies either of the clocks to the signal processor 9, the DAC 10, the ADC 11 and the radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21).

10 [0051]

In the memory for signal processing programs 4 are stored read-only programs to execute a plurality of signal processes via the channel CODEC 6 supporting different bit rates, the modulator 7 supporting GMSK modulation and QPSK modulation and the equalizer including the demodulator feature.

[0052]

In the memory for a communications control program 17 is stored a single optimum communications control program supporting the multi-mode that conforms to the idle mode and the data communication mode of the GSM system (GMSK modulation) and the idle mode and the voice communication mode of the IS136 system (QPSK modulation).

[0053]

In the idle mode before establishing connection of data communications of the GSM system, the communications control

supporting the GSM system.

[0055]

5 A data signal input from the data terminal 3 is input to the channel CODEC 6 as 14.4-kbps digital data via the data interface 12. In the channel CODEC 6, the data signal is time-division-multiplexed to support the data communication mode of the GSM system and converted to 270.8-kbps data and input to the modulator 7.

[0056]

10 The modulator 7 performs GMSK modulation on the input 270.8-kbps data. The 270.8-kSps modulated signal is converted to an analog signal via the DAC 10 and supplied to the transmitter 19, then transmitted via the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

15 [0057]

The GMSK-modulated data signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the data signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated 20 270.8-kbps data is decoded to 14.4-kbps digital data via the channel CODEC 6 and output to the data terminal 3 via the data interface 12.

[0058]

25 In the idle mode before establishing connection of a voice call of the IS136 system, the communications control means

composed of the CPU 13 and the memory for a communications control
program 17 loads the signal processing programs necessary for
the idle mode from the memory for signal processing programs
4 and makes control to perform signal processing via the channel
5 CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and the equalizer composing the signal
processor 9 as the idle mode of the QPSK modulation. The
communications control means controls the frequency input to
the frequency divider 28 from the clock oscillator 26 via the
AFC 29 while receiving a control signal from a base station of
10 the IS136 system via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and
the receiver 20. The communications control means counts the
system timing of the IS136 system via the system timer 27 to
maintain timing synchronization with the base station of the
IS136 system.

15 [0059]

On entering the voice communication mode for connection
of a voice call, the communications control means (the CPU 13,
the memory for a communications control program 17) loads the
signal processing programs necessary for the voice communication
20 mode from the memory for signal processing programs 4. The
communications control means then makes control so that signal
processing by the channel CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and the
equalizer 8 may be executed as the voice communication mode of
QPSK modulation, and transmits/receives a voice call via a base
25 station supporting the IS136 system.

[0060]

Voice data input from the microphone 1 is encoded to 7.95-kbps digital data via the audio CODEC 5 and input to the channel CODEC 6, and converted to 48.6-kbps data

5 time-division-multiplexed via the channel CODEC 6 that is appropriate for the voice communication mode of the IS136 system, then input to the modulator 7.

[0061]

10 The modulator 7 performs QPSK modulation on the input 48.6-kbps data. The 24.3-kSps modulated signal is converted to an analog signal via the DAC 10 and supplied to the transmitter 19, then transmitted from the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

[0062]

15 The QPSK-modulated speech signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the speech signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated 48.6-kbps data is decoded to 7.95-kbps digital data via the
20 channel CODEC 6 and decoded to human voice via the audio CODEC 5 and output from the earpiece 2.

[0063]

According to the second embodiment of the invention mentioned earlier, the multi-mode cellular phone terminal using
25 different communications control systems comprises hardware

common to two communications systems, the hardware being a transmitter 19, a receiver 20 and a synthesizer 21 composing radio communications means, memory for signal processing programs 4 storing a plurality of signal processing programs supporting a plurality of different bit rates and modulation systems and a signal processor 9 composing signal processing means, memory for a communications control program 17 storing an optimally shared communications control program, a CPU 13 and a system timer 27 supporting two system clocks of separate communications control systems, the CPU and the system timer composing communications control means. Thus, it is possible to provide a system main unit 25 composed of a common baseband LSI supporting the multi-mode for a voice call and data communications using different communications control systems and modulation systems, and communications control software where the size of memory for a communications control program 17 can be reduced via sharing and streamlining of programs. Via this, it is possible to implement an optimum terminal size and cost.

20 [0064]

(Third embodiment)

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the third embodiment of the invention. The multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the third embodiment processes data communications via the GSM system and

voice calls via the IS136 system. The multi-mode cellular phone terminal in Fig. 3 differs from the multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the second embodiment in Fig. 2 in that built-in memory 31 provided in a system main unit 30 composed
5 of an LSI (corresponding to the memory for signal processing programs 4 in Fig. 2) has a read/write memory area and a read-only memory area, that the multi-mode cellular phone terminal stores a communications control program and signal processing programs in external memory 32 (corresponding to the memory 17 in Fig.
10 2), and that the CPU 13 can download signal processing programs to the built-in memory 31.

[0065]

In the multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the third embodiment, the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and
15 the synthesizer 21 form common radio communications means. The signal processor 9 composed of DSPs for executing signal processing such as the channel CODEC 6 supporting different bit rates, the modulator 7 supporting different modulation systems and the equalizer 8 including the feature of demodulator, and
20 the memory 13 storing read-only signal processing programs and read/write signal processing programs form common signal processing means. The communications controller 13 composed of a CPU and the memory 32 storing signal processing programs from which a communications control program can be downloaded
25 to memory 31 form common communications control means.

[0066]

For the multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the third embodiment, the bit rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kbps and 48.6 kbps),
5 and the symbol rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kSps and 24.3 kSps). The interface to radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21) is common.

[0067]

10 Two types of system clocks having two clock frequencies (13 MHz, 19.44 MHz) output from the clock oscillator 26 are input to the system timer 27 via the frequency dividers 15, 28 respectively. The system timer 27 switches over the clock supporting the system timing and bit rate of the GSM system (270.8
15 kbps) and the clock supporting the system timing and bit rate of the IS136 system (48.6 kbps) and supplies either of the clocks to the signal processor 9, the DAC 10, the ADC 11 and the radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21).

20 [0068]

In the memory 31, unlike the first and second embodiments, signal processing programs are not permanently stored. Instead, the mandatory signal processing programs having a large program size used by the audio CODEC 5 and the equalizer 8 are stored
25 in the read-only memory area.

[0069]

In the external memory 32 is stored a single optimum communications control program supporting the multi-mode that conforms to the idle mode and the data communication mode of the GSM system (GMSK modulation) and the idle mode and the voice communication mode of the IS136 system (QPSK modulation). Also, in the memory 32 are store signal processing programs used by the channel CODEC 6 and the modulator 7 of the GSM system and the IS136 system to be downloaded to the read/write area of the memory 31.

[0070]

In the idle mode before establishing connection of data communications of the GSM system, the communications control means composed of the CPU 13, the memory for a communications control program 17 reads the signal processing programs used by the signal processor 9 to execute signal processing via the modulator 7 and the equalizer 8 as the idle mode of GMSK modulation, transfers the programs to the read/write area of the memory 31 for execution via the signal processor. The communications control means controls the frequency input to the frequency divider 15 from the clock oscillator 26 via the AFC 29 while receiving a control signal from a base station of the GSM system via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20. The communications control means counts the system timing of the GSM system via the system timer 27 by using the system clock

output from the frequency divider 15 to maintain timing
synchronization with the base station of the GSM system.

[0071]

On entering the data communication mode for connection
5 of data communications, the communications control means (the
CPU 13, the memory 32) downloads the signal processing programs
used by the channel CODEC 6 alone that are necessary for the
data communication mode of the GSM system among the signal
processing programs used by the signal processor to execute
10 signal processing via the channel CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and
the equalizer 8 as the data communication mode of GMSK modulation,
from the memory 32 to overwrite the signal processing programs
in the memory 31. The signal processor 9 executes signal
processing programs stored in both of the read/write area and
15 the read-only area to perform data transmission/reception via
a base station of the GSM system.

[0072]

A data signal input from the data terminal 3 is input to
the channel CODEC 6 as 14.4-kbps digital data via the data
20 interface 12. In the channel CODEC 6, the data signal is
time-division-multiplexed to support the data communication
mode of the GSM system and converted to 270.8-kbps data and input
to the modulator 7.

[0073]

25 The modulator 7 performs GMSK modulation on the input

270.8-kbps data. The 270.8-kSps modulated signal is converted to an analog signal via the DAC 10 and supplied to the transmitter 19, then transmitted via the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

5 [0074]

The GMSK-modulated data signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the data signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated
10 270.8-kbps data is decoded to 14.4-kbps digital data via the channel CODEC 6 and output to the data terminal 3 via the data interface 12.

[0075]

In the idle mode before establishing connection of a voice
15 call of the IS136 system, the communications control means (the CPU 13, the memory 32) downloads the signal processing programs used by the channel CODEC 6 and the modulator 7 alone that are necessary for the idle mode of the IS136 system in order to execute signal processing via the channel CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and
20 the equalizer 8 as the idle mode of QPSK modulation, from the memory 32 to the memory 31, then reads the signal processing programs required by the signal processor 9 in the idle mode alone from the memory for signal processing programs 31. As mentioned earlier, the communications control means controls
25 the frequency input to the frequency divider 28 from the clock

oscillator 26 via the AFC 29 while receiving a control signal from a base station of the IS136 system. The communications control means counts the system timing of the IS136 system via the system timer 27 by using the system clock output from the frequency divider 28 to maintain timing synchronization with the base station of the IS136 system.

[0076]

On entering the voice communication mode for connection of a voice call, the communications control means (the CPU 13, the memory 32) downloads the signal processing programs used by the channel CODEC 6 alone that are necessary for the voice communication mode of the IS136 system used by the signal processor to execute signal processing via the channel CODEC 6, the modulator 7 and the equalizer 8 as the voice communication mode of QPSK modulation, from the memory 32 to overwrite the signal processing programs in the memory 31. The communications control means then reads the signal processing means necessary in the voice communication mode alone from the memory for signal processing programs and executes the programs to perform voice data transmission/reception via a base station of the IS136 system.

[0077]

Voice data input from the microphone 1 is encoded to 7.95-kbps digital data via the audio CODEC 5 and input to the channel CODEC 6, and converted to 48.6-kbps data time-division-multiplexed

via the channel CODEC 6 that is appropriate for the voice communication mode of the IS136 system, then input to the modulator 7.

[0078]

5 The modulator 7 performs QPSK modulation on the input 48.6-kbps data. The 24.3-kSps modulated signal is converted to an analog signal via the DAC 10 and supplied to the transmitter 19, then transmitted from the antenna switch 23 and the antenna 24.

10 [0079]

 The QPSK-modulated speech signal received via the antenna 24, the antenna switch 23 and the receiver 20 is input to the equalizer 8 via the ADC 11. In the equalizer 8, the speech signal undergoes equalization and demodulation. The demodulated
15 48.6-kbps data is decoded to 7.95-kbps digital data via the channel CODEC 6 and decoded to human voice via the audio CODEC 5 and output from the earpiece 2.

[0080]

 According to the third embodiment of the invention, the
20 multi-mode cellular phone terminal using different communications control systems comprises hardware common to two communications systems, the hardware being a transmitter 19, a receiver 20 and a synthesizer 21 composing signal processing means, memory for signal processing programs 31 storing the
25 minimum signal processing programs necessary for supporting a

plurality of different bit rates and modulation systems and a
signal processor 9 composing signal processing means, the memory
32 storing signal processing programs from which an optimally
shared communications control program can be downloaded to memory
5 31, a CPU 13 and a system timer 27 supporting two system clocks
of different communications control systems composing
communications control means. Thus, it is possible to provide
a system main unit 30 composed of a common baseband LSI where
the size of memory 31 can be reduced, supporting the multi-mode
10 for a voice call and data communications using different
communications control systems and modulation systems, and
shared and streamlined communications control software. Via
this, it is possible to implement an optimum terminal size and
cost.

15 [0081]

(Fourth embodiment)

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a multi-mode cellular phone
terminal according to the fourth embodiment of the invention.
The multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the fourth
20 embodiment processes data communications via the GSM system and
voice calls via the IS136 system. The multi-mode cellular phone
terminal in Fig. 4 differs from the multi-mode cellular phone
terminal according to the second embodiment in Fig. 2 in that
a frequency divider 35 provided in a system main unit 33 is capable
25 of making integral frequency division and fractional frequency

division and that a clock oscillator provided outside the system main unit 33 is not a dual type but a single type.

[0082]

Basic operation of a multi-mode cellular phone terminal according to the fourth embodiment is similar to that in the second embodiment, so that detailed description will be omitted. For the multi-mode cellular phone terminal supporting different modulation systems in the GSM system and the IS136 system, the bit rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kbps and 48.6 kbps), and the symbol rate of the GMSK modulation differs from that of the QPSK modulation (270.8 kSps and 24.3 kSps). The interface to radio communications means (the transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21) is common.

[0083]

System clocks having a clock frequency of 13 MHz output from the clock oscillator 22 undergoes integral frequency division or fractional frequency division via the frequency divider 35 to generate a clock (48-based frequency division) supporting the system timing and bit rate of the GSM system (270.8 kbps) and a clock (65000/243-based frequency division) supporting the system timing and bit rate of the IS136 system (48.6 kbps). The system timer 34 switches over these clocks and supplies either of the clocks to the signal processor 9, the DAC 10, the ADC 11 and the radio communications means (the

transmitter 19, the receiver 20 and the synthesizer 21).

[0084]

By using the frequency divider that makes integral frequency division and fractional frequency division, it is possible to generate two system clocks supporting different communications control systems out of a clock signal output from a single common reference clock oscillator 22, thus implementing an optimum terminal size and cost.

[0085]

10 In the second through embodiments of the invention, it is possible to perform a handover between different communications systems by providing monitoring means for monitoring the receiving state to support the communications system of the handover destination in the idle period of an established communications system in connecting a voice call or data communications and by selecting and maintaining the system timing synchronization to support the communications system of the handover destination.

[0086]

20 According to the invention, it is possible to provide common hardware (LSI) supporting a plurality of bit rates and modulation systems and shared communications control software, thus implementing an optimum terminal size and cost.

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